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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/541,378	03/31/2000	Greg Arnold	Palm-2929	3486

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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, THU HA T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2155	4

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No		Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary	09/541,378		ARNOLD, GREG	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Thu Ha T. Nguyen		2155	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>18 November 2003</u> .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
      application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: .

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
PTO-326 (Rev. 04-01)   Office Action Summary   Part of Paper No. 4

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims **1-20** are presented for examination.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered

but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed
> or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the
> subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject
> matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made
> to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was
> made.

4.   Claims 1-8 and 10-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated

by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over **Markus et al.,**

(hereinafter Markus) U.S. Patent No. **6,490,601**, in view of **Daswani et al., (hereinafter**

Daswani) U.S. Patent No. **6,477,565.**

5.   As to claim 1, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed,

including a method for providing transaction processing in a palmtop computer,

comprising:

providing a file server (figures 2-3);

providing a personal information database, residing on the file server, containing

personal information data relating to a user of the palmtop computer (figures 2-3,

abstract, col. 3 lines 52-col. 4 lines 20, col. 5 lines 2-44, col. 7 lines 1-col. 8 lines 64, col.

11 lines 63-col. 13 lines 9);

providing a site map database, residing on the file server, the site map database

containing data which maps fields of the personal information database to frames of

known Web clippings (col. 5 lines 2-44, col. 7 lines 39-col. 9 lines 18, col. 11 lines 63-

col. 12 lines 36, col. 13 lines 49-col. 14 lines 29);

receiving a request from a palmtop computer to populate frames of a selected

Web clipping (figures 2-3, col. 3 lines 52-col. 4 lines 20, col. 7 lines 24-62);

retrieving personal information data from the personal information database for

fields mapped to the frame in the selected Web clipping in the site map database

(figures 2-4, abstract, col. 5 lines 2-44, col. 7 lines 40-col. 8 lines 39); and

transmitting the retrieved personal information to the palmtop computer (abstract,

figures 2-4, col. 7 lines 40-col. 8 lines 64).

Markus may not explicitly disclose the palmtop computer. However, **Markus**

clearly states that the processes presented in the invention may use with various

general purpose computers (col. 18 lines 2-9, col. 20 lines 13-16). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention

was made that **Markus** implicitly discloses a general computer equivalent to the

palmtop computer as disclosed in the applicant's specification. A person of ordinary

skill in the art would have recognized that **Markus** may uses/applies various types of

computers in the invention to perform the same function in substantially the same way to reach substantially the same result as a palmtop computer.

Markus does not explicitly teach providing a file server for processing wireless queries and for serving as an interface between said palmtop computer system and the Internet wherein the palmtop computer utilizes Internet resources using said file server as an intermediary and receiving a wireless request from a palmtop computer. However, **Daswani** teaches providing a server for processing wireless queries and for serving as an interface between said palmtop computer system and the Internet wherein the palmtop computer utilizes Internet resources using said file server as an intermediary and receiving a wireless request from a palmtop computer (abstract, figure 1, col. 3 lines 26-col. 4 lines 46, col. 6 lines 14-col. 8 lines 29, col. 14 lines 46-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of **Markus and Daswani** to have a server for processing wireless queries and for serving as an interface between said palmtop computer system and the Internet wherein the palmtop computer utilizes Internet resources using said file server as an intermediary and receiving a wireless request from a palmtop computer because it would have an efficient communication system that provides server as an intermediate system to reduce time consuming and low latency connections for retrieving and providing Internet resources from Internet to palmtop computers.

6.   As to claim 2, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed,

further comprising populating the frames of the selected Web clipping in the palmtop

computer (figures 2-3, col. 3 lines 52-col. 4 lines 20, col. 7 lines 41-col. 8 lines 64).

7.   As to claim 3, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed,

further comprising transmitting the populated frame from the palmtop computer to a

Web site (col. 7 lines 63-col. 8 lines 39, col. 11 lines 63-col. 12 lines 36).

8.   As to claim 4, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed,

wherein providing the site map includes scraping a Web site to harvest frames to be

populated (figures 2-3, col. 3 lines 52-col. 4 lines 20, col. 8 lines 65-col. 9 lines 18).

9.   As to claim 5, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed,

wherein the personal information database is manually populated with data by the user

(col. 12 lines 60-col. 13 lines 9).

10.   As to claim 6, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed,

wherein the server comprises a secure server (figures 2-3).

11.   As to claim 7, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed,

wherein the Web clipping correlates to a Web page on the World Wide Web (figures 2-

3, col. 3 lines 52-65).

12.   As to claim 8, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed,

further comprising mapping the palmtop computer to a user in the personal information

database (figures 2-3, col. 5 lines 2-44, col. 7 lines 40-col. 8 lines 39).

13.   As to claim 10, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed,

including a method for providing simplified transaction processing in a palmtop

computer, comprising:

sending a request from the palmtop computer to a file server to obtain

information to populate a plurality of frames of a selected Web clipping (figures 2-3, col.

3 lines 52-col. 4 lines 20, col. 7 lines 24-62);

receiving a transmission from the file server containing personal information data

extracted from a personal information database, the personal information database

residing on the file server, and containing personal information data relating to a user of

the palmtop computer (figures 2-4, abstract, col. 5 lines 2-44, col. 7 lines 40-col. 8 lines

39);

wherein, the personal information being retrieved from fields in the personal

information database which have been mapped to frames in the selected Web clipping

in the site map database (figures 2-3, abstract, col. 3 lines 52-col. 4 lines 20, col. 5 lines

2-44, col. 7 lines 1-col. 8 lines 64, col. 11 lines 63-col. 13 lines 9).

Markus may not explicitly disclose the palmtop computer. However, **Markus**

clearly states that the processes presented in the invention may use with various

general purpose computers (col. 18 lines 2-9, col. 20 lines 13-16). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention

was made that **Markus** implicitly discloses a general computer equivalent to the

palmtop computer as disclosed in the applicant's specification. A person of ordinary

skill in the art would have recognized that **Markus** may uses/applies various types of

computers in the invention to perform the same function in substantially the same way

to reach substantially the same result as a palmtop computer.

Markus does not explicitly teach a file server configured to be an interface

between said palmtop computer system and the Internet wherein the palmtop computer

utilizes Internet resources using said file server as an intermediary and sending and

receiving a wireless request from a palmtop computer. However, **Daswani** teaches a

file server configured to be an interface between said palmtop computer system and the

Internet wherein the palmtop computer utilizes Internet resources using said file server

as an intermediary and sending and receiving a wireless request from a palmtop

computer (abstract, figure 1, col. 3 lines 26-col. 4 lines 46, col. 6 lines 14-col. 8 lines 29,

col. 14 lines 46-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data

Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of

Markus and Daswani to have a file server configured to be an interface between said

palmtop computer system and the Internet wherein the palmtop computer utilizes

Internet resources using said file server as an intermediary and sending and receiving a

wireless request from a palmtop computer because it would have an efficient

communication system that provides server as an intermediate system to reduce time

consuming and low latency connections for retrieving and providing Internet resources

from Internet to palmtop computers.

14.   As to claim 11, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed,

further comprising transmitting the retrieved personal information to the palmtop

computer (abstract, figures 2-4, col. 7 lines 40-col. 8 lines 64).

15.   As to claim 12, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed,

further comprising populating the frames of the selected Web clipping in the palmtop

computer (figures 2-3, col. 3 lines 52-col. 4 lines 20, col. 7 lines 41-col. 8 lines 64).

16.   As to claim 13, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed,

further comprising transmitting the populated frames of the selected Web clipping to a

Web site for transaction processing (figures 2-3, col. 7 lines 63-col. 8 lines 39, col. 11

lines 63-col. 12 lines 36).

17.   As to claim 14, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed,

wherein the populated frames of the selected Web clipping are transferred to the Web

site through a data center which translates between Web clippings and Web pages

(figures 2-3, col. 13 lines 49-col. 14 lines 29).

18.   Claims 9, and 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being

unpatentable over **Markus et al.,** (hereinafter Markus) U.S. Patent No. **6,490,601,** and

Rai et al., (hereinafter Rai) U.S. Patent No. **6,421,714,** further in view of **Daswani et al.,**

(hereinafter Daswani) U.S. Patent No. **6,477,565.**

19.   As to claim 9, **Markus** does not explicitly teach the receiving and

transmitting are carried out over a wireless data communication network. However, **Rai**

teaches the receiving and transmitting are carried out over a wireless data

communication network (abstract, figures 1-2). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to

combine the teaching of **Markus and Rai** to have the receiving and transmitting are

carried out over a wireless data communication network because it would have an

efficient mobility communication system to enhance convenient services for a wireless

Internet access system.

20.   As to claim 15, **Markus** does not explicitly teach the invention substantially

as claimed; however, **Rai** teaches wherein the sending and receiving are carried out

over a wireless data communication network (abstract, figures 1-2). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention

was made to have the same motivation as set forth in claim 9 above.

21.   As to claim 16, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed,

including a palmtop computer, comprising:

sending a request from the palmtop computer to a file server to obtain

information to populate a plurality of frames of a selected Web clipping (figures 2-3, col.

3 lines 52-col. 4 lines 20, col. 7 lines 24-62);

receiving a transmission from the file server containing personal information data

extracted from a personal information database, the personal information database

residing on the file server, and containing personal information data relating to a user of

the palmtop computer (figures 2-4, abstract, col. 5 lines 2-44, col. 7 lines 40-col. 8 lines

39); and

a processor which populates the frames of the selected Web clipping with the

personal information data received (figures 2-3, abstract, col. 3 lines 52-col. 4 lines 20,

col. 5 lines 2-44, col. 7 lines 1-col. 8 lines 64, col. 11 lines 63-col. 13 lines 9).

Markus may not explicitly disclose the palmtop computer, a radio frequency

transmitter and a radio receiver. However, **Markus** clearly states that the processes

presented in the invention may use with various general purpose computers (col. 18

lines 2-9, col. 20 lines 13-16). It would have been obvious that any wireless device

have to have a radio frequency transmitter and radio receiver to transmit/receive

request/response data. Moreover, **Rai** clearly teaches a radio frequency transmitter

and a radio receiver for transmit/receive request/response data to and from wireless

device and server (abstract, figures 2, 14, col. 5 lines 56-col. 6 lines 15). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teaching of **Markus and Rai** to have a palmtop

computer, a radio frequency transmitter and radio receiver to transmit/receive

request/response data because it would have an efficient mobility communication

system to enhance convenient services for a wireless Internet access system.

Markus does not explicitly teach a file server configured to be an interface

between said palmtop computer system and the Internet wherein the palmtop computer

utilizes Internet resources using said file server as an intermediary and sending a

wireless request from a palmtop computer. However, **Daswani** teaches a file server

configured to be an interface between said palmtop computer system and the Internet

wherein the palmtop computer utilizes Internet resources using said file server as an

intermediary and sending a wireless request from a palmtop computer (abstract, figure

1, col. 3 lines 26-col. 4 lines 46, col. 6 lines 14-col. 8 lines 29, col. 14 lines 46-60). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time

of the invention was made to combine the teaching of **Markus and Daswani** to have a

file server configured to be an interface between said palmtop computer system and the

Internet wherein the palmtop computer utilizes Internet resources using said file server

as an intermediary and sending a wireless request from a palmtop computer because it

would have an efficient communication system that provides server as an intermediate

system to reduce time consuming and low latency connections for retrieving and

providing Internet resources from Internet to palmtop computers.

22.   As to claim 17, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed, wherein the request comprises a label for a Web clipping containing the frames to be populated (figures 2-3, col. 3 lines 52-col. 4 lines 20, col. 7 lines 41-col. 8 lines 64).

23.   As to claim 18, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed, wherein the file server comprises a secure file server (figures 2-3).

24.   As to claim 19, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed, further comprising means for transmitting the populated Web clipping to a Web site (col. 7 lines 63-col. 8 lines 39, col. 11 lines 63-col. 12 lines 36).

25.   As to claim 20, **Markus** teaches the invention substantially as claimed, wherein the populated Web clipping is conveyed to the Web site through a data center containing the secure file server (figures 2-3, col. 7 lines 63-col. 8 lines 39, col. 11 lines 63-col. 12 lines 36, col. 13 lines 49-col. 14 lines 29).

Conclusion

26.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

27.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

28.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Thu Ha Nguyen, whose telephone number is (703)

305-7447. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 8:30

AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, SPE Hosain T. Alam, can be reached at (703) 308-6662.

Any inquiry of a general nature of relating to the status of this application should

be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9600.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding

is assigned are 703-746-7240 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After

Final communications.

Thu Ha Nguyen

February 6, 2004

FRANTZ B. JEAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER